

The New Era

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV. NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1855.

NO. 7.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians,
Licentiate of the University of Geneva,
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland,
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of
Dublin, Ireland.
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-
cine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licensed to practice as a General Medical Practi-
tioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Col-
onies wherever situated.
Will be found (unless when absent on professional
duties).

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. (1-39)

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[6m28"] Church Street, Toronto.

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. B. Rob-
inson, Bart, Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq.,
F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Roe,
Esq., Newmarket.
NEWMARKET, May 17, 1854. 15-1f

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can
make application either personally or by letter,
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COURT COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb 17, 1854.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Soci-
ety. Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 3, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ELECTRIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 1f-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 1-1

J. SUTTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 1f-32

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
RENT BY
THOMAS MOSIER.

GOOD Beds and Stabling, and first-rate accom-
modation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 1f-1

SAMUEL MACHELL,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR KING AND WHITCHURCH,
ADJOINING CONVEYANCERS.

POETRY.

The Scottish Emigrant's Song.

She turns her wheel with busy hand,
But her thoughts are far away,
Mid the happy hours of her native land,
While she sings this simple lay.

"I think upon the heathery hills
I've seen you'd see dearly,
I think upon the whirling burn
That wandered by our clearly."

"The little cowans tipped at dew,
That tangle the grass above brightly,
The hatched wading in the breeze,
That bowed its head and lightly."

"The lark's song in the cloud
We'd hear as blithe and cheery,
That made my heart forget its load
Of grief and care and weary."

"I think upon the moss-grown grave
Of those who are dear to me,
Who slumber in the old kirk yard—
My bonnie baldrick there."

"And I would give a mint of gold
If good were mine to give,
To wander through that old kirk yard,
That baldrick's wee graves to see."

She ceased her song—the busy tears
Fell from her glowing eye—
For her heart throbb'd fast as she thought upon
Those graves beyond the sea.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Magnitude of the Universe.

The contemplation of nature, through the
medium of science, is calculated to expand our
conceptions of the power of the Deity, and of
the magnitude of His empire. The power of
God is manifested by its effects; and in
proportion as our knowledge of these effects
is enlarged, will our conceptions of this at-
tribute of the Divinity be expanded.

To create a single object implies an exertion
of power which surpasses finite comprehension;
how much more the creation and arrangement
of such a vast multiplicity of objects as those
to which we have just now adverted! For all
the immense variety of beings which exist in
the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms,
and in that invisible region which the micro-
scope has explored, evinces the omnipotence
of the Deity, no less his wisdom and intelli-
gence. But the magnitude, as well as the
number and variety of the objects of creation,
display the almighty power of the Creator.—
In this point of view, the discoveries of modern
astronomy tend to aid our conceptions of the
grandeur of this perfection, and to extend our
views of the range of its operations far
beyond what former ages could have imagined.

When we take a leisurely survey of the
globe on which we dwell, and consider the
enormous masses of its continents and islands,
the quantity of water in its seas and oceans,
the lofty ranges of mountains which rise from
its surface, the hundreds of majestic rivers
which roll their waters into the ocean, the nu-
merous orders of animated beings with which
it is peopled, and the vast quantity of matters
enclosed in its bowels from every part of its
circumference to its centre, amounting to
more than two hundred and sixty thousand
millions of cubical miles—we cannot but be
astonished at the greatness of that Being who
first launched it into existence, who "measures
its waters in the hollow of his hand, who
weighs its mountains in scales, and its hills in
a balance;" and who has supported it in its
rapid movements from age to age. But how
must our conceptions of Divine power be en-
larged when we consider that this earth, which
appears so great to the frail beings who inhabit
it, is only like a small speck in creation, or
like an atom in the immensity of space, when
compared with the myriads of worlds of su-
perior magnitude which exist within the bound-
aries of creation! When we directed our views
to the planetary system, we behold three, or
four globes which appear only like small studs
on the vault of heaven yet contain a quantity of
matter more than 2400 times greater than that
of that of the earth, besides more than twenty
lesser globes most of them larger than our
world, [the Satellites of Jupiter, Saturn, and
Herschel, are all ascertained to be larger than
the earth,] and several hundreds of Comets, of
various magnitudes, moving in every direction
through the depths of space. The Sun is a
body of such magnitude as over-powers our
feeble conceptions, and fill us with astonish-
ment. Within the wide circumference of this
luminary, more than a million of worlds as
large as ours could be contained. His body
fills a cubical space equal to 681,472,000,000
cubits, and his surface more than that of 40,
000,000,000, or forty thousand millions, of
square miles. At the rate of sixty miles a-
day, it would require more than a hundred
millions of years to pass over every square
mile on its surface. His attractive energy ex-
tends to several thousands of millions of miles
from his surface, retaining in his orbit the
most distant planets and comets, and dispens-
ing light and heat, and fruitfully influencing
to more than a hundred worlds. What an
astounding idea, then, does it give us of the
power of Omnipotence, when we consider
that the universe is replenished with innum-
erable globes of similar size and splendour!

Every star which the naked eye perceives in
the vault of heaven, and those more distant
which the telescope brings to view throughout
the depths of immensity, are doubtless suns,
no less in magnitude than that which "enlightens
our day," and surrounded by a retinue of re-
volving worlds. Some of them have been
reckoned by astronomy to be even much larger
than the Sun. The star Lyra, for example, is
supposed by Sir W. Herschel, to be 33,176,
000 miles in diameter, or 38 times the diam-
eter of the Sun; and if so, its cubical con-
tents will be 38,842,332,197,500,000,000
cubits, that is, more than thirty thousand
trillion times larger than the sun, and its
surface more than a hundred thousand
trillion times larger than the sun's surface.

The number of such bodies, extends all
calculation. Sir W. Herschel perceived in
that portion of the milk-way which lies near
the constellation Orion, no less than 60,000
stars large enough to be distinctly numbered,
pass before his telescope in the space of an
hour, besides twice as many more which could
only be seen now and then by faint glimpses.
It has been calculated that near one hundred
millions of stars lie within range of our tele-
scopes. And if we suppose, as we justly
may, that each of these suns has a hundred
worlds (planets) revolving in their orbits, we
find ten thousand millions of worlds in that por-
tion of the universe which comes within the
range of human observation, besides those
which lie concealed from mortal eyes in the
unexplored regions of space; which may as
far exceed all that are visible as the waters in
the caverns of the ocean exceed in mag-
nitude a single particle of vapor.

Of such numbers and magnitude we can
form no adequate conception. The mind is
bewildered, confounded, and utterly over-
whelmed when it attempts to grasp the mag-
nitude of the universe, or to form an idea of
the omnipotent energy which brought it into
existence. The magnitude of the scale on
which the systems of the universe are con-
structed tends likewise to elevate our concep-
tions of the grandeur of the Deity.—Be-
tween every one of the planetary bodies,
there intervenes a space of many millions
of miles in extent. Between the sun and
the nearest star, there is an interval, extend-
ing in every direction, of more than twenty
billions of miles; and it is highly probable
that a similar space surrounds every other
system. And if we take into consideration
the immense forces that are in operation
throughout the universe—that one globe,
a thousand times larger than this earth, is fly-
ing through the regions of immensity at the
rate of thirty thousand miles an hour, ano-
ther at the rate of seventy thousand, another
at one hundred thousand miles an hour, and
that millions of mighty worlds are thus tra-
versing the limitless spaces of the firmament—
can we refrain from exclaiming, in the
language of inspiration, "Grant and
marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty!
Who can find out thy strength? Who can
find out the Almighty to perfection? Who
can utter the mighty operations of Jeho-
vah? Who can show forth his praise?"

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 15.

Mr. George Label appeared at the bar of
the House, to answer for his conduct in con-
nection with the election for Argenteuil. Having
produced the affidavits of the constables, to
prove that the polls closed in his parish at 11
o'clock, (that being the charge against him,) with
the consent of both parties, under apprehen-
sion of violence, the question arose as to
whether they could be received as exculpatory
evidence or no, and was continued till the
House rose.

Mr. Dionne introduced a bill to fix the
County seat of the County of Temiscouate.
On motion of Mr. Chauveau, an address
was ordered for a statement of the receipts
and expenditure of the Quebec Turnpike
Road Trustees.

Mr. Poulin introduced a bill to incorporate
Abbots-Ford Academy; also a bill for the
establishment of superior Elementary Schools
in certain Parishes and townships in Lower
Canada.

Mr. Turcotte was added to the committee
on the L. Canada Judicature amendment bill,
and the petition of P. W. Lafrenge, Esquire,
and others, referring to that committee.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the
Joint Stock Act.

Mr. Dorion of Montreal, introduced a bill
to authorize the keeping of separate Regis-
ters of Baptism, Marriages and Deaths, in the
different Catholic Churches in Montreal; also
a bill to remove doubts about right of
Superior Court Judges to preside in appeal-
able causes pending in Circuit Courts; also
to incorporate Montreal Benevolent Society
of Notre Dame des Bonsecours.

Mr. Larvill introduced the ministry what
is the position of those lands in the County
of Kent, located by the late Col. Thomas
Talbot, whether the same can be purchased,
and on what terms, and conditions. Also,
whether it is the intention of the Govern-
ment to introduce any measure during the
present session, to preserve the public domain
from being monopolized by land speculators,
to the detriment of the would be actual set-
tlers, and the industrial classes; and also
whether facilities are not given for the sale of
all public lands in the said County of Kent.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands an-
swered that the matter was under considera-
tion of the Government, and they hoped to
arrive at a decision in a few days.

Mr. Dorion of Drummond, introduced a
bill to extend the limits of the Arthabaska
Circuit, and alter the chief place thereof.

Mr. Hartman introduced a bill to enable
the Municipal Councils of the Counties of
York and Peel, and of the County of Onta-
rio to redeem the rights of the purchasers
of certain lands within said county, sold at
Sheriff's sale, for taxes on the 30th of March,
1855.

Mr. Felton introduced a bill to incorpo-
rate the Sherbrooke literary institution.

The Hon. Sir A. N. McNab brought down
a message from the Governor General, trans-
mitting a despatch from the British minister
at Washington, announcing the passing and
sanction of the act amending the reciprocity
act, with a copy of the act accompanying it.

In reply to a question from Mr. Brown,
the Hon. Mr. Drummond read from the act
to show that under it duties on goods sent
from any of the British North American
Provinces into the United States, from and
after the day of the passage of an act of that
province, giving effect to the treaty, will be
refunded.

The question of the reception of the Argen-
tine election petition was then taken up, and
the discussion continued until the House rose.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Further By the Africa.

The condition of the French army is report-
ed excellent. It is reported also that the
north side of Sebastopol will be invested.

Admiral Bunt telegraphed the following
under the date 20th February—
"On the 15th the town of Eupatoria was
attacked on the eastern side, by 70 pieces of
artillery and 6 regiments of cavalry under
General Koff, and 12 regiments of infantry,
about 25,000 men under the orders of General
Osten Sacken. The combat lasted from 5 1/2
till 10 a. m. The Russians were vigorously
repulsed; their loss is estimated at 500 killed
and wounded in proportion. The Turks had
85 killed and 250 wounded, and lost 70
horses. Selim Pacha, General of the Egyptian
division, and Reschid Bey, were killed.—
18 French were killed and wounded on ship-
board. The attack has not been renewed by
the Russians. The steamers at anchor in the
Roadstead contributed energetically to the
defense of the Town. Admirals Lyons and
Brut have sent 6 steamers to Eupatoria."

"Signed BRUT."

SECOND DISPATCH.
Eupatoria, February 21st.—Since the affair
of the Russians have not made any attempt upon
Eupatoria. To-day columns of infantry and
chains of wagons were seen leaving the vicin-
ity of the town and taking the direction of
Simpheropol.

Many villages are still in flames in the vicin-
ity of Eupatoria.

More guns have been landed and addition-
al fortifications thrown up.

The town is in good situation of defense.
Letters state that the battle consisted main-
ly of a heavy fire of artillery, under cover of
which the Russians made two or three attempts
to carry the town by storm.

The night after the battle, they buoyoned
the field with tents or fires in the intense
cold, and the next day commenced retiring up-
on Simpheropol.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.
Lord John Russell has arrived at Berlin,
and immediately had an audience with the
King of Prussia.

Russia seems to be at length making at-
tempts to come to an understanding with the
western powers.

Official correspondence from Vienna says
that a draft of a general treaty is already pro-
posed, securing the integrity of Turkey, pre-
venting future encroachments of individual
powers, and guaranteeing rights of Christians.
This document will be considered at the con-
ference.

All the plenipotentiaries, except Lord Rus-
sell, had arrived at Vienna. The conference
meets on March 5th, and hopes of peace are
strongly entertained.

A report reached England via Berlin that
the Czar was dangerously ill and given over
by his physicians, although the fact wanted
confirmation.

The funds advanced.
An order prohibiting the export of wheat
from Poland into Prussia came into effect on
the 21st February.

German papers mention the capture by the
Russians of Schumy's stronghold.

Omur Pacha's son-in-law died of fever at
Eupatoria.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Proceedings in Parliament were unimportant.
The chief business was the debate on Lord
Goderich's motion to increase the chances of
military promotion from the ranks.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Hon.
J. H. Killaly, Assistant Commissioner of Pub-
lic Works, is now in this City, to make cer-
tain preparations for the reception of differ-
ent branches of the Government, in Toronto,
next Fall. The Patriot says: The Leg-
islative Assembly room is found to be large
enough to accommodate the greater number
of members, which we owe to the extended
representation act. It may be necessary to
remove the bar which restricts the space al-
located to members; and if it be deemed nec-
essary, to secure increased accommodation to
the public, it would be practicable to extend
the gallery. University College, which has
temporary occupation of the Parliament
Buildings, will of course be required to move,
and find new quarters for themselves, till
they can erect buildings of their own. It is
not improbable that the College might secure
the use of the new Mechanics' Institute for
this purpose. We believe it is a settled
point that the Old Government House will
be fitted up for the reception of the Governor
General. The house at the corner of Simcoe
and Wellington Streets, built by the late
Judge Hagerman, is likely to be secured for
an Executive Council Chamber, Crown, Law
and Secretaries offices. It is probable that
some arrangement will be made with the
Trustees of the Hospital, to secure the old
building, which will be vacated by the patients
next summer, for such government offices
as it will be necessary to provide accommo-
dation for.—Colonist.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The "vexed question"
of the mines and minerals, of the Province,
is undergoing a vigorous agitation in the
House of Assembly. There never was,
and never will be, a more auspicious occa-
sion than the present.

A very perceptible shock of an earth-
quake was felt in Halifax, on the 8th inst.,
a little before 7 A. M. It was also felt at
Windsor and Pictou.

The Rev. Wm. Wilson, Wesleyan minis-
ter at Yarmouth, has published a little vol-
ume, entitled, "The Modern Crusade." It
is designed to show that the present Russo-
Turkish war is predicted in the 25th and
30th chapters of Ezekiel; and that the end
of the war will be the defeat of the Russians,
and the dismemberment of the empire.

The Acadia Lodge of Odd Fellows, Hal-
ifax, have contributed £70 to the Patriotic
Fund.

A bill for the protection of married wo-
men has been submitted to the Legislature.
It enables them to hold real estate in their
own names; to vote by proxy in public in-
stitutions; and carry on business on their
own account.

NEW FANNING MILL.—We observe by
the List of Patents recently issued from
Bureau of Agriculture, a notice of a new
Fanning Mill, invented by Mr. McDeth, of
Temperanceville, which seems to possess
considerable advantages over the kind in com-
mon use. The inventor who is prepared to
sell Patent Rights to any manufacturer of
Agricultural Implements, thus describes his
invention:—

The Mill, as to dimensions, is about the
same as the common Fanning Mill, having
the fans to work exactly in the same way;
but instead of the wind passing through the
sieves, the grain falls a distance of two feet
and a half, exposed to the action of the wind
before it touches the sieves, which is fixed in
a shoe at an angle of about one degree of
incline, under which sieve is a screen four
feet long up about the same incline to the
same shoe; the shoe has then a longitudinal
motion which causes the grain to pass over
with a pitching motion. Thus, with the dis-
tance, which the grain has to fall before the
wind, and the motion of the screen, I have
made the foulest kind of wheat perfectly
clean by one going through.—Examiner.

The New Haven Palladium, of the 15th
inst., says: We yesterday had the pleasure of
a call from Mr. G. P. Ure, of Toronto, C.
W., who in company with A. Farwell, Esq.,
of Oswego, in their official capacities as
Secretary and President of the Canadian
Prohibitory League, are travelling through
the States where prohibitory laws are in op-
eration, with a view to ascertain and collect
evidence of their practical working and
effect.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser states
that Mr. Wallace, Superintendent of this
Buffalo and Bradford railroad has been re-
moved, and Mr. S. W. Stockton, late As-
sistant Superintendent on the New York Cen-
tral, has been appointed in his stead.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL is Montreal.
At one o'clock on Wednesday, the hour
appointed for the reception of Addressing
by the Governor General, a number of public
bodies waited on His Excellency for the pur-
pose of presenting their respective memorials.
Among these were addresses from the Mayor
and Corporation, from the Clergy of the
Church of England, from the Board of Trade,
from the Natural History Society, from the
Mechanics' Institute, from the "Recluse"
of Montreal, and from the Montreal Horti-
cultural Society, to all of which verbal replies
were given. On Tuesday afternoon His
Excellency visited McGill College, the sem-
inary of St. Sulpice, the Grey Nunnery, the
Maison de la Providence, the Montreal Bank,
and other places of interest. Lady Head held
a drawing room on Wednesday, and in the
evening their Excellencies were entertained
at dinner by General Rowan, Commander
of the Forces.—Leader.

By special telegraph from Montreal, last
night we learn that the Paris preparatory
Exhibition, was duly opened yesterday by
His Excellency the Governor General, with
whom the committees afterwards lunched.
There was an excellent display of machinery
and other articles. Mr. Logie's department
occupied a very prominent position. The
display of fine arts was good, and all the ar-
rangements were highly satisfactory. The
Merchants of Montreal intend inviting His
Excellency to a public dinner on the occa-
sion.—Colonist.

BEAR FIGHT.—A few days ago, Mr. P.
Hawkins, of Hungerford, was drawing saw-
logs out of the woods about 2 1/2 miles from
his house, when he observed his little dog
barking at a hole or cave. Suddenly he saw
the dog rush into the hole, but immediately
retraced, followed by a very large bear; by
this time, Mr. H. had got near the spot, cur-
rying in his hand a common axe; the bear im-
mediately pitched at him, and a fight com-
menced. Mr. H. being a strong active man
dalt bruise some severe blows, but without
effecting any favorable result for about
twenty minutes until the dog fortunately
drew the bear's attention, thus affording the
man a chance to plant a blow on the nose of
his adversary that staggered him, and quick-
ly repeating his blows, succeeded in despatch-
ing him.—Belleville Chronicle.

THE MAYOR OF KINGSTON UNSEATED.
—In the Court of Common Pleas held at
Kingston, Judge McKenzie decided last
Thursday, that the officiating Mayor of
Kingston was illegally in possession of that
dignity on the ground of his being a stock-
holder to the amount of £140 12s. 6d. in the
City of Kingston Gas Light Co., which Com-
pany supplies the City with gas. We be-
lieve this decision will affect other sitting
members of the Kingston City Council.—
Leader.

The London correspondent of the N. Y.
Commercial Advertiser, speaking of the se-
verity of the weather in England, and the
bread riots that occurred in consequence,
says:—"Numbers of disorderly Irish in the
suburbs tried to get up bread riots and a cry
of starvation. The police soon stopped them,
and most of those who were taken before
the magistrates were found with several shil-
lings in their pockets, and perfectly free from
any presence of hunger. The poor and
honest laborers who were really in want came
at once to assist the officers against the im-
postors."

Horses Greely says:—"We spent three
days in travelling through the State of Maine
recently without seeing a glass of liquor, or
an individual who appeared to be under its
influence; and we were reliably assured that
at the Augusta House, where the Governor
and most of the Legislature had not only
was no liquor to be had, but even the use of
tobacco had almost entirely ceased."

BARRIE, &c.—The Rev. R. McKenzie
was lately presented by the members of the
United congregation of Barrie, Inghis and
Knox, and other friends, with a horse, harness,
cutler, and Buffalo robes, in token of their
esteem for him personally, and of their ap-
preciation of his ministerial services.—Miss
Record.

The American Government of the United
States have decided to send out an expedition
to search for Dr. Kue, and his companions
in the Arctic regions. The vessels to be
employed are propellers.

There are rumours current in France that
the Emperor will himself take command of
an army to operate on the Rhine, and that
M. de Morny will act as Lieutenant of the
Empire in the Emperor's absence; further
that Gen. Canrobert is to be recalled, and
will be succeeded by Gen. Pelissier, as so
tales probably merit no belief.

LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE.—The week be-
fore last two children were left alone in a
house at Oakville, while their mother had
occasion to go some distance to a place where
her husband was chopping. On her return
the house was in flames, and the children had
perished in the ashes.—Post.

On the line of railroad now building from
Kingsberg to the Lake of Geneva, over the
Alps, there are thirteen tunnels and
twenty-five viaducts. Thirteen thousand
laborers and two thousand horses are contin-
ually employed upon the road.

COOKERY FOR THE CRUISE.—The mess
in the Crimea appears to be owing to divided
responsibility, the work being distributed over
a number of departments among too many
cooks, who spoil the broth, and whose per-
formances result only in a wretched mess.

It is stated that Judge Morin and Mr.
Christie, author of the History of Canada,
have been appointed judges of the Jury
which will be appointed in the Paris Exhibition.

Now Advertisements.

The Deeds of the Under the God—R.R. Henderson
Clothing—D. Sullivan
Woolen Factory to Let—Lemon & Cook
Cassidy—William Whitelock
Township Notice—H. D. Wilson
Economy—Thomas Brown & Co.
Wild Land for Sale—John Gordon.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, March 23rd, 1855.
The Commutation Scheme!

The telegraph of the 9th inst., furnishes us with the Division on Brown's motion to prevent commutation, as provided in the late Clergy Reserve Bill. By glancing at the names, it will be perceived that so far as Upper Canada is concerned there was only a majority of four in favor of the Government. When the Bill passed its third reading in the former part of the Session, the vote stood 29 for 21 against; while on the amendment referred to above, it will be seen the vote stood 25 for 29 against, giving the opposition a gain of four votes since the recess. And had Freeman, Langton, Niles, McKelvie, (or Christie) and Matheson been present, the Ministry must have "gone round the corner." The following were the Upper Canadians who voted.

Yates—Aikens, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Church, Delong, Ferguson, Ferrie, Flint, Foley, Fraser, Gould, Hartman, Lumsden, Macdonald, Glangery, Macdonald of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Matice, Merritt, Munro, Rolph, Scatcherd, Wilson, Wright. One name omitted in telegraph report—in all 25.

NAYS.—Cameron, Cayley, Cook of South Oxford, CHISHOLM, CLARKE, Craythorn, Gable, JACKSON, Larwill, Lyon, McBeth, McDonald of Kingston, McNab, McCann, MORRISON of Niagara, MORRISON of Simcoe, North, Munro, PATRICK, Rankin, Rolph, ROBIN, ROSS of Northumberland, Shaw, Smith of Frontenac, SOUTHWICK, SPENCE, Stevenson, Yielding. One name omitted—29.

We are glad to find the name of the member for North Ontario in the right place on this vote; but mark the names of those printed in capitals. Every one of these gentlemen were pledged to secularization, in accordance with the views of the Reform Party; but on this, as well as numerous other occasions, they have proved recreant to professed principles. Some of these gentlemen at the commencement of the Adjourned Session showed favorable symptoms of improvement; but when the state of the few favored churches became in danger—when honest people were about to get their due—Ministerial influences were brought to bear upon imbecile minds, and the above is the result. Thirteen Upper Canadians were absent, 9 of whom were pledged to extreme views on secularization; and had they been faithful to the trust in them reposed, the obnoxious clause in the Reserve Bill might have been amended. As it was the Coalition succeeded,—and Canada "pays the piper."

Now Legislative Council Bill.

By reference to the parliamentary matter, published elsewhere, under date of March 16, it will be observed that the Coalition have dropped the former Bill introduced by Mr. Morin, making the Upper House Elective, and brought in a new one. At the time of accepting office they promised to carry out the measures of the late Administration,—and for a while there seemed ground for hope; but by degrees they abandoned first one thing and then another, until they now begin to show their true colors. Notwithstanding the many denunciations by the Press in general of the obnoxious provision in Mr. Morin's Bill, allowing the present *ad fides* to remain in office during life, this Bill contains a similar clause. What reason can be assigned for so doing we are at a loss to conjecture; but should the Ministry attempt to carry this Bill, they will be defeated on this very clause. If the Bill becomes law with this provision in it, the voice of the people will still be unheard in the Upper House, and the elective element it contains, be incapacitated to perform the work assigned by the people.

Contrary to Mr. Morin's Bill, this measure gives the Crown power to select the Speaker. Nothing is more absurd! Why not allow the members of that body the choice of their own chairman? Are they incapable of making a proper selection? Surely not; for if this point be admitted, they certainly would be incapable of legislation. The whole measure seems calculated to bring the elective principle into disrepute, and prevent the accomplishment of an end so much desired by a large majority of the inhabitants of this Province. We hope that enough honest men will be found to take sides with the people, and carry a measure that will, in a greater or less degree, give more general satisfaction.

Payment of Jurors.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Hartman's Bill, now before Parliament, to make Cities, included within Counties for judicial purposes, pay their proportion of the money required for the payment of Jurors. Section 1 gives power to the County to collect the amount from the City, that should be paid. County and City bears the amount equally, in proportion to the rateable property; the assessed annual value to be held at ten per cent. Section 2 makes the Act take effect on and after the first of January, 1855. Section 3 provides that the annual value shall be drawn from the Assessment Rolls; and makes the City pay its proportion regularly, at the close of each year. Section 4 gives the City Councils power to raise the funds required. The Act of itself is short, but embraces

all that is necessary. Had such a measure been adopted before, these United Counties would have been the gainer of a large amount of money; and, as a result, the taxes for County purposes would have been lessened.—We hope the Bill will become law.

Now English Ministry.

The detailed news by the Pacific and Africa furnish the names as well as the changes of the reconstructed Cabinet of Lord Palmerston. It will be recollected by our readers, that in consequence of the proposal of a motion by Mr. Roebuck, to enquire into the management of the War, the Aberdeen Ministry disbanded. Three of the Hon. gentlemen of that Administration accepted office under Lord Palmerston—viz.: Sir James Graham, Hon. Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Herbert. Notwithstanding these changes, Mr. Roebuck and the party acting with him, felt bound to push their motion, which was carried. On this being made known, the three gentlemen above alluded to, retired from the Ministry, thereby causing several new changes. The following is the composition of the new Cabinet, as announced by the Pacific:

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Palmerston. Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cranworth. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir G. C. Lewis. Lord President of the Council, Earl Grey. Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll. Secretaries of State—Home, Sir George Grey. Foreign, Earl of Clarendon; Colonies, Lord John Russell; War, Lord Panmure. First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Chas. Wood. Chief Commissioner of Works, &c., Sir William Molesworth. Postmaster General, Rt. Hon. Viscount Cairnes.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

President of the Board of Trade, Lord Stanley, of Alderley. Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. Lord Steward, Earl Spencer. Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk. Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane. Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington. General Commanding-in-Chief, Viscount Hardinge. Master of the Mint, Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bart. Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly. Attorney General, Sir A. F. J. Cockburn, Q.C. Solicitor General, Sir R. Bethell, Q.C. Judge Advocate-General, Right Hon. G. P. Villiers. Secretary of the Board of Control, Mr. Danby Seymour. Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Laing. Lord Duncan becomes a Lord of the Treasury in the room of Lord Elcho, retired.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Carlisle. Lord High Chancellor, Right Hon. M. Brady. Master of the Rolls, Right Hon. T. B. Smith. Attorney General, Right Hon. A. Browder. Solicitor General, Wm. Keogh, Esq. Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Horman.

Clergy Reserve Commutation.

As Reformers in this, as well as every other Constituency in Canada West, feel a strong desire to prevent Commutation, as provided in the late Clergy Reserve Bill, their only hope is now through petition. The following is the form of petition recommended; and we hope no time will be lost in getting it freely circulated in every locality for signatures. The petition may be sent to the Member for North York, without payment of postage, at Quebec: To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled. The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the County of

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That your petitioners observe from the terms of the Clergy Reserves Act, passed during the present session, that all Clergymen entitled to receive annual stipends from the Reserve fund at the date of the late Imperial Reserve Act, are secured in the said stipends during the period of their natural lives or incurment; but they observe that a discretionary power is given to the Government to pay to the said Clergy at once, in one sum, what they may deem to be the present value of their pensions. They further observe that the Government have refused to treat with individuals entitled to commute, without the consent of the authorities of the Churches to which they belong; and they also learn that these churches refuse their assent, unless the said individuals consent to an arrangement which will place the whole fund under the control of such churches, to form a perpetual endowment.

Your petitioners view these circumstances with much alarm. They believe that such a sum may thus be made over to the favored churches, as by shrewd investment will produce for ever, a larger sum annually than the clergy are entitled to receive during the short limit of their lives and incurment. They regard this scheme of commutation as designed to build up, in perhaps a worse shape than before, the very evil which has afflicted Canada so long, and which the Reserve Act was professedly intended to remove; they conceive the permanent endowment, by this scheme, of two or three favored sects with immense sums of the public money, as fraught with evil, and directly calculated to bring back those jealousies and disorders which unhappily distracted our country for so long a space.

Wherefore, your petitioners humbly pray your honorable House to take the said matters into consideration, and to adopt measures so that in carrying out the provisions of the aforesaid Clergy Reserve Act, the discretionary power of commutation may not be exercised.

One or two clauses of By-Law No. 65, of this Township wants amending, relative to Auctioneers. For instance, to sell imported or new goods, an auctioneer is now required to take out a license, which costs him \$10; while any person in the Township can sell Stock, Implements, Household Furniture, &c., without taking out a license at all. Now this is very unjust to the man who makes it his business to Auctioneer. Either the tax should be abolished altogether; or else no person should be allowed to act in the capacity of a "Crier" without license. It is well known that there are never more than two or three sales of new goods in this Township in any one year; it would therefore be folly for an Auctioneer to take out a license and pay \$10 for the same, when he would, perhaps, have but one sale, at which, not more than half what he had to pay for the privilege of selling, would be realized. We believe the better way would

be, to allow no one to sell by public vendue, without a license; and hope, therefore, to see the By-Law amended.

From our own Correspondent.

The Commutation scheme—Unfairness of the Coalition—New Legislative Council Bill—More money for the Grand Trunk.

QUEBEC, 13th March, 1855.

The scheme for providing a permanent endowment for two of the Churches' hitherto in receipt of the lion's share of the Clergy Reserve Fund, through the operation of the Commutation clause in the Clergy Reserve Act, is very likely to be consummated, unless early and strenuous exertions be made in opposition by the friends of the voluntary principle. The covert design of the commutation clause is no longer concealed—the opponents of secularization already avow their unbounded satisfaction at its success, and notwithstanding a number of those easy-going men, who, for pure patriotism (?) claimed to sacrifice themselves on their country's altar—for their country's good in sustaining the Coalition,—and they have been duped, and would now fain make amends by voting as they did on Thursday last, for Mr. Brown's motion to address the Governor General, praying him not to carry out commutation; although the Government, by drumming up all their forces, including one gentleman who had scarce been out of his bed for four days, succeeded in carrying an Upper Canada majority; it was only by four votes—and that majority, only eleven were Upper Canada Reformers—the remainder were either opponents of secularization or recently converted volunteers. The discussion and the vote served to convince ministers that their hold on the confidence of Upper Canadians is anything but flattering. By a vigorous and early effort on the part of the people, by way of petition, the evil may yet be averted.

The fruits of the late ministerial changes in Lower Canada, are ripening fast.—When the Coalition was formed last September, the country was told the measures of the late Cabinet would be carried forward immediately. Among these was a Bill to make the Legislative Council elective. Whilst Mr. Morin continued in the Cabinet, there was some guarantee that this measure would be proposed at least for the action of the Legislature. When he resigned, and Messrs. Cauchon & Cartier were taken in, the suspicions of many were aroused, that an attempt to get rid of that measure would be made.

After the re-assembling of Parliament, it was soon understood that some change would be made in the measure, as proposed by Mr. Morin; and after being repeatedly pressed to announce to the House the character of these changes, the Attorney General for Lower Canada confessed to-day his opposition of opinion to the elective principle, and intimated that a strong opposition to the introduction of that principle into the constitution of the second branch of the Legislature, existed in the Government. Here we have another proof of the insincerity—the utter want of truth in the professions of those gentlemen, who a few months since announced, that in obedience to public opinion, they had given up all their long cherished views, and were prepared to step in and carry on the Government on liberal principles, just to prevent the anarchy and confusion which (they said,) would follow the advent to power, of the very men whose political opinions they professed to embrace.

The country will now judge whether those who doubted these professions, or those who resigned their own judgment into the care of such trustees, were right.

Of the two most vital questions to Upper Canada—one, the Clergy Reserve question—has been rendered worse than it was before—and that, too, with but the smallest chance for any remedy now—the other, that of the constitution of the Upper House—appears in a fair way to get the go-by for the present Parliament. It may be as well so; for, with the Clergy Reserve Act before us, we cannot expect any thing like a progressive measure, on a constitutional question, from the same quarter.

It is generally understood that more aid will be asked for by the Grand Trunk Railway Co.—to what extent I cannot say.

Yours, &c.,

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Toronto Correspondence.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Toronto, March 22, 1855.

DEAR SIR— I have no news of importance to communicate this morning. Last Saturday being St. Patrick's Day, it was duly honored by the Sons of the Emerald Isle. The morning witnessed a long procession; and in the evening, much eating and drinking, with less fighting than usual. For my part I think it is high time these class rejoicings on certain national days, should be dispensed with in this country. We should all be Canadians here; and act as if we had the good of Canada at heart. We should pride ourselves here, not in being English, Irish, Scotch, or any thing else, but on being true Canadians—either by birth or adoption.

The Corner Stone of that long desired and much required building, "The Exchange," was laid, on Tuesday last, by the Mayor,—the Corporation and a large concourse of merchants and others being present. The ceremony being over, they walked in procession to the St. Lawrence Hall, where justice was done to a sumptuous collation. The tables were crowded with the most influential company that ever assembled within the walls of that building. No old "Fogies" or Aristocrats—but energetic, business men. F. Howard, Esq., occupied the Chair, and swelled "visibly" with pride, to find himself in such an honorable position. The Speeches delivered were short, (like pie crust) and the Champagne flowed freely.

Toronto is at length to have an Hotel worthy of the place. The Messrs. Howells have purchased the buildings on the corner of King and Bay Streets, known as the old "British Coffee House," which they are renovating and improving, and will eventually make a very commodious and comfortable Hotel.

The Bay is still frozen,—and business somewhat dull,—all waiting for the opening of navigation, and the "good times coming."

For the New Era.

Ma. Eya.—The astute literary reviewer of those who attribute the effusion of the "D. W." to the Bard of Sharn, suggested the following:—

By all the classic powers Divine,
By the sweet Muse's sacred nine—
By shades of Murray, Johnson, Blair,
And by all common sense, I swear,
That I never thought such doggerel rhyme
Could pass for Sharn's Bard sublime.
He who can touch his magic lyre,
With Love's inspiration hallowed fire,
And o'er all Nature, human life,
Desolate homes, or fields of strife,
Throw radiant hope—that blissful cheer,
And dry the Widow's—Orphan's tear!
Hark! hear Sharn's "Patric" call,
From Temple, Tower, or Township Hall:
The exiled Bard, the hoary Sire,
Does the pathetic cause inspire.
Long may the "Lancel Wreath" entwine
Round his poetic brow Divine!
But the "D. W." let him die,
And hide his name from mortal eye.
Oh! horrid! his disgusting theme,
Where chattering apes and reptiles teem,
And Mountebanks disguise their hate,
In struggling for the spoils of State!

Cambridge.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SEBASTOPOL ON FIRE AGAIN.—A Sergeant of Marines writes to his friends in Inverness: "On the night of the 1st the French set fire to the town of Sebastopol, and it was fully two hours before they could put it out. A few nights ago some of our soldiers performed a most daring act. A party of nine men went in Sebastopol, and brought out two feather beds, and actually the frames of the windows at which they entered. This was done while they were relieving pickets. My heart burns for the time when you and I shall meet again. This place is most awful to be witnessed by any man. Our poor fellows are dying off as fast as it is possible; in fact, about two a day is the number that my small party bury. I wish it were either peace or war to the knife. I am now entitled to a medal for the Crimea, and a clasp for Inkermann; so if there be any prison money for either, I shall have a claim to a share—if I am spared till then. Sometimes in the morning when I get up, I find a sheet of ice on that part of the blanket where I have been breathing. Fancy a man who has been running about the camp all day coming home to his tent wet and tired; he has no fire in the tent; and nothing but the wet ground to lie down upon. The boots he takes off at night are so hard in the morning that, if all the Russians in the world were coming down upon him, he could not get them on his feet again. I have had no clean shirt to put on for a fortnight; my ship is still in dock at Constantinople, and there is no getting anything from her."

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT EUPATORIA.

—Lord Raglan has transmitted the following despatch to the War Office:— "Before Sebastopol, Feb. 18.—A force, said to be 40,000 of Russians, with a large number of guns, attacked Eupatoria, at daylight on the 17th, and was repulsed with loss by Omar Pasha. The Turkish loss is said to be inconsiderable, but Selim Pasha, commanding the Egyptian Brigade, was killed. The British men-of-war, under Hon. Captain Hastings, covered both flanks with great effect. The action terminated at 10 a.m., when the Russians retired a few miles."

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

This event was announced to Parliament last night by the Ministers of the Crown as having taken place, and the sensation which it produced in both branches of the Legislature was not greater than that which it will cause throughout Europe and the world. Of the certainty of the Emperor's death, no doubt need be entertained. Lord John Russell, who is now in the Prussian capital, first telegraphed home that he had been struck by apoplexy—was on the point of death, and had just taken leave of his family. This was shortly followed by another telegraphic message from the British Minister at Berlin, to the effect that he actually expired at St. Petersburg yesterday morning, at one o'clock.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.—BERLIN.

March 1.—Lord John Russell arrived here yesterday afternoon. He waited upon Baron Manteuffel, in the afternoon. He had an audience of the king to-day. M. de Welldel, the Prussian Envoy, left Paris on Thursday night for Berlin. He will return to Paris on Thursday or Wednesday next.

BERLIN, March 2.—The dinner at Court to-day in honor of Lord J. Russell has been deferred. COLOGNE, March 1.—Intelligence from Berlin states that Lord J. Russell to remain here only two days. The opening of the Vienna Conference being so very near it is doubtful whether Prussia will be represented there at the beginning. Baron Usedom and Count Alvensleben are designated as Prussian Envoys. There is a rumor that the negotiations have been interrupted through unexpected difficulties.

WE HAVEN'T ANY.—A surgeon stationed on the cliffs above Bala Clava, who has about 40 sick out of 200 men, has been applying to the "authorities" in the town for three weeks for medicines, all simple and essential, and cannot get one of them. The list he sent was returned with the observation: "We have none of the medicines in store." To-day this poor surgeon, too, came down with his last appeal. "Do, I beg of you, give me any medicines you have for diarrhoea." "We haven't any." "Anything you have I'll take." "We haven't any." "Have you any medicine for fever you could give? Anything you can let me have I'll take." "I have a good many cases of rheumatism among my men. Can you let me have any medicines for them?" "We haven't any." Thus for fever, rheumatism, and diarrhoea, the most prevalent complaints of the army, there were no species whatsoever, and the surgeon returned to the hill side with the bitter reflection that he could not give no aid to the unfortunate men under his care.

On the 18th inst., the steamer *Hermann* arrived at New York from Southampton. Her news has been anticipated by the *Africa*; but, however, we learn by her that the *Albatross* steamer, belonging to the British and Foreign Steam Company, was lost on the night of the 26th ult., on the Bishop Rocks, on the coast of South Wales. The officers and most of the crew were saved, but about sixty of the passengers, mostly soldiers, have to be accounted for.—Colonist.

OUTBREAK IN AUSTRALIA.—Advises have been received from Melbourne to the 6th of December. There had been a conflict between the diggers and the Government, in which many soldiers were shot, and several diggers wounded. The latter had raised the banner of independence. Mr. Commissioner Rees had been taken prisoner by them and the dismissal of Mr. Foster, the Colonial Secretary, was demanded. The colony was in a state of intense excitement. Martial law had been proclaimed. The respectable classes at Melbourne were with the Government and were about to enrol themselves as special constables. All the Government employees had been sworn in, and preparations were being extensively made by Sir Charles Hotham to maintain the Government rule.

The following extract of a letter received by Viscount Bury, Civil Secretary to the Governor General, from Mr. Sydney Herbert, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, goes towards confirming the statement we recently made in the *Colonist*, of Canadians being allowed by the Imperial Government to take part in the war, in which Great Britain and France are now engaged against Russia:—

"It gives me great pleasure to assure you how highly Her Majesty's Government value the offer of service thus made to the Crown, and appreciate that patriotic spirit which has dictated it. I cannot but entertain hopes that the assistance thus offered, may not only be made available, but may, perhaps originate the formation of a Provincial Battalion, which Her Majesty's Government would be very glad to see organized for service with the British Army in the East."

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—The *Galena* (Illinois) *Jeffersonian* relates the following occurrences at the execution of Taylor a few days ago:—"One man was drowned in crossing the Mississippi; another was killed by a blow on the head near the place of execution, by a team running away; a mother fell from a fence near the scaffold with a child in her arms, and broke its arm; another woman's foot was crushed in going to the execution, and the poor creature, indifferent to the pain, wept bitterly because she couldn't 'see the man hanged!'"

The latest intelligence from California is to the effect. Much commercial distress prevails throughout the state, and many of the principal banks and merchants have failed, at which the populace are much exasperated and have shown symptoms of riot. Little gold has been collected, and altogether the affairs in the golden state looked gloomy enough at the date we have given.—*Colonist*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Legislative Assembly.

QUEBEC, March 16th, 1855.

Mr. Merritt introduced a bill to incorporate the Niagara District Bank.

Mr. Holton enquired of the Ministry whether the contract with Thos. Maxwell & Co., for the tug services between Montreal and Kingston has been cancelled, and if so, whether it is the intention of the Government to make other arrangements for the effective performance of that service during the ensuing season.

Mr. Lemieux said the contract had been cancelled and new arrangements would be entered into. On motion of Mr. Larwill, an address was ordered for a list of Crown and Clergy lands which have been sold in the County of Kent, since 1st Jan. 1852, with the date of each sale, and the names of the parties to whom sold, the amount paid on each sale; and also a list of the Crown, Clergy, University, School, and other lands remaining in said county unsold; also, the lots in the Town of Chatham, in said county, remaining unsold.

Mr. Cauchon introduced a bill to amend the Imperial Act reuniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada—the Legislative Council bill. He explained the bill introduced by Mr. Morin had been dropped, and the present was a new bill of which the following were the features:—

The Legislative Council for the future would consist of 48 elective members, but the Crown would have no power to create new Councilors. The duration of office of these Councilors would be eight years, but would go out one-fourth every two years in order.

However, to scatter the representation throughout the country, the Counties would be grouped in groups of four. Till the system was completed, the elected members would draw lots as to which would go out first, but after that, of course each would be elected for eight years.

The property qualifications would be £1000; the other qualifications, the age of 30 years; residence, and the quality of British subjects. The electors would be the same as the other House, with the exception of the difference of divisions.

The power of dissolution would not rest with the Government. The Speaker would be elected by the Crown. The present men remain in office, their numbers equally divided between Upper and Lower Canada.

The property qualifications for the Lower House abolished. Messages were received from the Legislative Council announcing that they had passed the Grand Ligne Evangelical Society bill; the Brockville and Ottawa County bill; and the bill to amend the Usury Laws.

Lavoie, the Saguenay Returning Officer, has been remanded to gaol, his release on the Habeas Corpus being refused.

QUEBEC, March 19th.

Mr. Egan presented a petition from the inhabitants of Aylmer, C. E., praying for to have the name of that village changed.

Mr. Loranger introduced the following bills. To abolish the right of Retail Lignage; to repeal the law Emporium; to abolish the publications in courts of Law in L. C. of testaments and donations bearing substitution; to restrict the recitation of Judges in civil cases in Lower Canada; to alter the mode of drawing up provincial statutes; to consolidate statutes, ordinances, &c., for the administration of property and affairs of Fabriques; to qualify the laws relating to the civil erection of parishes in L. C., to expedite the proceedings in commercial suits in L. C., to remedy informalities in Registrations in Huntingdon; and to amend the Judicature Laws in L. C., relative to the qualifications and appointments of bailiffs.

On motion of Mr. Rankin, an address was ordered for a schedule containing the names of all the Officers and Clerks of the various Public Departments at head quarters, with the title or position, which the nature of the duties performed; the length of services and salary enjoyed by each individual; and the period at which that salary was fixed, and the increase, if any, which has been made in any case since the 1st of January, 1853; also the amount which any of the said Officers or Clerks may have received for extra services from the above date to the present time with a column showing the amount received by each individual from the public chest within the above date.

He stated he desired this information because of inequalities which exist in the salaries of Officers having equal responsibilities and equally arduous duties. In the contemplated increase of salaries, this fault, if it existed, should be remedied.

On motion of Mr. Loranger, Mr. Desaulniers was added to the committee, appointed to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Maguire, Superintendent of Police of Quebec, in place of the Hon. Mr. Lemieux.

Mr. Brown's motion for an address, praying that regulations may be adopted and promulgated by the Governor in Council, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 16 cap. 167, with reference to the regulation of the number of steerage passengers which may be carried by steamers in this province, so that such regulations may be enforced at the opening of navigation.

Sir Allan MacNab said the Government was prepared to act in this matter judiciously, but motion was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Powell, an address was ordered that may have taken place between the Montreal and British North America Banks, and the Receiver and Inspector Generals' Departments, on the subject of the public deposits since the publication of the Report of the Committee on public deposits previous to the late adjournment.

The bill relative to Jurors of Wentworth and Halton for 1855, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to amend Acts for relief to certain Physicians and Surgeons in Lower Canada, was read a second time, and referred to the private bill committee; and the bill relative to the tenure of Indian Lands in Durham, also read a second time.

The Hon. Mr. Cameron's Bill for the relief of Merchants, Traders, and others; and Mr. Allen's Bill to provide for the relief of Bankrupts, were both withdrawn.

Attorney General Drummond also announced that the Government would not be prepared to introduce any measure on the subject this session.

The seat of Government resolutions were postponed until Thursday, then to be the first order of the day.

QUEBEC, March 20.

Last night, after report left, in reply to a question from Mr. Dorion of Drummondville, the Commissioner of Crown Lands said the Government had not yet made up its mind respecting the completion of the Bytown road—the most direct line of communication between Three Rivers and the eastern townships.

On motion of Sir A. McNab, it was ordered that the Clerk of this House do forward copies of the journals of this House, and of all papers and documents, printed by order of the House, to His Excellency the President of the United States of America, and to the Senate and House of Representatives.

The bill to amend the Act 8 Vic. cap. 49 relative to timber, was read a second time, and referred to a special committee.

The Bill to incorporate *L. Hospice de St. Joseph de la Maternité de Quebec* was read a second time and referred to the standing Committee on Private Bills.

The House went into Committee on the bill from the Legislative Council, introduced an Act to incorporate the Lynn Manufacturing Company, and made amendments, thereto which were reported, and the bill with the amendments ordered to be printed and taken into further consideration on Tuesday next.

The Bill to establish a Circuit Court in and for the county of Huntingdon, and part of the county of Chateaugay was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

The bill to amend the act for the encouragement of Building Societies in Lower Canada was referred to a Select Committee on the bill to amend the acts relative to Building Societies.

The bill to increase the sitting of the Courts of Justice within the District of St. Francis and to make convenient arrangement thereof, was read a second time and referred to Select Committee.

The second reading of the bill to relieve public employees from Sunday labor was deferred till Monday next, and to be then first order of the day.

Mr. Brown moved that the bill to secure the more convenient assembling of the Provincial Parliament be now read a second time.

Sir A. McNab moved in amendment that the bill be to be read a second time that day three months.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alvey, Bellingham, Blanchette, Brodeur, Burton, Carleton, Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chapais, Chaveau, Chisholm, Church, Cook, Clark, Crawford, Crysler, Daly, Doucet, of Two Mountains, Dessaulniers, Dinnie, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Egan, Fillion, Ferris, Fortier of Nicolette, Fournier, Gell, Jackson, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, Lehoultier, Loranger, Lumsden, Lyon, McBeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A. McNab, McCann, Masson, Matheson, Megher, Mergensien, Morrison of Niagara, Morrison of Simcoe, North, Munro, Niles, Patrick, Poulin, Pouliot, Powell, Rhodes, Robin, Solicitor General Ross, of Northumberland East, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Somerville, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Thibault, Turcotte, Whitely, and Yielding.—68.

NAYS.—Aikens, Belle, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Christie, Cook of Ottawa, Darche, DeWitt, Dorion of Drummond, Dorion of Montreal, Ferrie, Foley, Frazer, Galt, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Jobin, Laberge, MacDonald of Glangery, MacDonald of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Matice, Merritt, Munro, Papp, Prevost, Rankin, Rolph, Sanborn, Scatcherd, Valois, and Wright.—35.

The Lower Canada Municipal Bill was carried 70 to 8.

The House then adjourned.

QUEBEC, March 21.

Last night the House took up the *Billia* Bill, and discussed it till it adjourned about midnight.

This evening a report relative to the grant of land to Clarke Gamble, Esq., was laid on the table and ordered to be printed for use of all members. In answer to Mr. Papp, it was stated by the Ministry, that it was not their intention to amend the election laws during the present session.

Mr. Bureau moved an address to His Excellency, for certain returns, relative to the office of the Clerk of the peace, and to the Clerk of the Crown at Montreal. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn upon the understanding that the Attorney General would confer with Mr. Bureau, the particulars on which the return should be ordered.

On motion of Mr. Bureau, the second reading of the house, so far as it relates to the petition of Mr. McKay, and others of Sherbrooke, in the County of Naperville, was suspended. The House then took up the adjourned debate on the *Malitia* Bill, and continued on it till it rose at 6 o'clock.

BOSTON, March 21.

The new temperance law, which imposes imprisonment for the first offence, passed to a third reading in the House; yeas 283—nays 42. It had already passed the Senate.

BALTIMORE, March 21.

New Orleans papers of Thursday received no news.

The Washington Union of this morning, it has reliable information that the Spanish Government has decided to award a pension of \$100,000 to the "Black Warrior" case, and that a judgment of affairs will be consummated upon taking the necessary proof as to the amount of damages.

THE NEW ERA.
Newmarket, Friday, Mar. 23rd, 1855.
LOCAL MATTER.
From the office of "Routing and Re-
vision of the Legislature," we have re-
ceived a general supply of parliamentary papers.
A new advertisement from Mr. Hen-
derson, of the Britannia House, appears elsewhere
in to-day's issue.
The Sale of the Farm advertised else-
where, of Mr. Levi Hughes, takes place on the 7th
instead of 17th as formerly advertised.
A special meeting of East Gwillimbury
Municipal Council will be held in a few days.
Perhaps the Town Clerk or some other friend will
inform us of time and date, as we should like to be
in attendance.
NEWARK.—Mr. Bowman's Mill, in the
English Settlement, is doing an excellent business;
and the flour manufactured appears to be of excel-
lent quality. In a private letter to a farmer in that
neighborhood, Messrs. Whittier & Co., of Toronto,
say "the flour gave great satisfaction and is a credit
to Mr. Bowman."
Special Telegraph to the New Era.
By Grand Trunk Line to Newmarket.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA
CONFIRMED.
Sébastopol Stormed!

Toronto, March 22, 4 o'clock p. m.
It has just been announced that the steamer
Atlantic had arrived at Halifax, on her way to
New York.
Her news confirms the death of the Emperor
of Russia.
It is also announced that Sebastopol had been
stormed by the Allies; but with what success
is not stated.
The Atlantic put into Halifax for the want of
coal.
Second Despatch.
7 o'clock p. m.
Rumor by telegraph from Montreal has
contradicted the first despatch; no steamer having
been signalled.
[The above therefore appears to be a mere
rumor; perhaps intended to affect the markets.
—Ed. Era.]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, March 22, 1855.
Flour—Flour is a little higher; sales 31,000
bbls. at \$9 1/2 to \$9 3/4 for extra; \$9 25 to \$9 75 for
Ohio, Michigan and Indiana.
Wheat—Sales 10,000 bushels white southern wheat
at \$1 35 to \$1 36; red at \$1 26 to \$1 27. Corn
at \$1 14 to \$1 15; 36c a bushel for extra; 35c a bushel
for mixed, white and yellow. Oats dull and drooping.
Provisions—Pork unchanged; fair business doing
—sales 500 bbls. Beef steady; sales 200 bbls.
Lard—sales 400 bbls. at 9 1/2 to 10c. Butter and
cheese unchanged.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, March 22, 1855.
The market to-day is pretty well supplied.
Wheat \$3 25 to \$3 26; Flour 38s 9d to 40s. Oats 3s
1d. Pork \$6 a cwt. Beef \$7 a cwt. Eggs 11d a
doz. Potatoes 3s. Butter is a 1s 2d. Eggs 11d a
doz. Not much else offered.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, March 22, 1855.
At the Mills from 7 to 9 a.m. according to qual-
ity, is being paid for Wheat, both at Newmarket and
Bogart Town; Flour 38s 9d to 40s; Potatoes for
seed 4s 6d; Clover Seed \$10; Potatoes 3s 6d; But-
ter 9d a lb; Eggs 9d a doz. We understand that
Mr. Sutherland purchased and shipped upwards of
4000 bushels of Wheat during the past week.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to
the contrary are considered as wishing to continue
their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their
periodicals, the publisher may send them until all
arrearages are paid; and the subscribers are
responsible for all the numbers sent.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their
periodicals from the office to which they are directed,
they are held responsible till they have called
their bill and order their periodicals to be discon-
tinued. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in
the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as
the law requires.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without
informing the publisher, and their periodicals are
sent to the former direction they are held respon-
sible.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ECONOMY!
TRY our Half-dollar YOUNG HUSON TEA,
unsurpassed at the price for strength and fla-
vor.
THOS. BROWN & CO.,
Grocers,
47, Yonge Street.
Toronto, March 20, 1855.

CLOTHING!!

THE Subscriber having engaged extensively in
the above business, is now prepared to execute
orders in all branches of the business. A large
quantity of
Coats, Pantaloon and Vests,
Will be constantly kept on hand, of different sizes
and qualities.
D. SUTHERLAND,
Newmarket, March 22, 1855.

Wild Land for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale the South Half of
Lot No. 20, in the 7th concession of Markham.
The land is situated in a large settlement and within
a few miles of the thriving Village of
OAKWOOD!

For Terms and further particulars, apply to Mr.
Levi Hughes, Newmarket, or to the subscriber
at Lot No. 20, in the 4th concession of Whit-
church.
JOHN GORDON.
Whitchurch, March 20, 1855.

Under the Sod!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers
and the Public in general, that he has just
received a large and well-selected assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Bolton for Spring and Summer Wear, which he will
dispose of at prices unusually low for CASH. These
Goods having been purchased with Cash, he is en-
abled to offer a better article for less money than
has ever been offered heretofore, North of Toronto.
As a sample of the prices read the following:—
Wing West of England Broadcloth, Dress 2 s. 6
Coats, from 1 17 6
Fine Tweed Blousing Coats, (all Wool) 0 16 6
Fine Broadcloth Vests, 0 15 0
Fine Embroidered Linen Vests, 0 6 0
Fancy Silk and Satin do., 0 8 0
Fine all Wool Pants, 0 12 0

These Goods are got up and finished in the first
style of the Art.
Only one Price Asked!
Only One Price taken! Call and judge for your-
selves—as such bargains were never heard of before.
E. R. HENDERSON,
Britannia House,
Newmarket, March 21, 1855.

Importations of Spring and Summer Goods will
be received in a few days, of which due notice will
be given.
E. R. H.

Township Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Re-
vision for the Township of East Gwillimbury
will be held at the Mansion House, in the Village
of Sharon,
On the 28th of April next,
At 10 o'clock in the Forenoon.
H. D. WILLSON,
Sharon, March 23, 1855. Town Clerk.

WOOLLEN FACTORY To Let!

TO LET, that well-known Woollen Factory, sit-
uated in the Village of LEMONVILLE, in the
Township of Whitchurch. The whole Machinery
is now in good working order—having been in
operation all winter.
For Terms and further particulars, apply to the
undersigned.
LEMON & COOK,
Lemonville, March 20, 1855.

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby cautioned
against trusting on my account,
or harboring one Joseph Atkinson, an ap-
prentice, who left my employ on the 10th
inst., without any cause or provocation.
He is about 17 years of age, above five feet tall, and
very talkative. His hair is of a brownish cast.
WM. WETHERELL,
Bogart Town, March 20, 1855.

WHO WANTS A WHIP?

I encourage Agriculture and assist the So-
ciety, the President of the North York
Branch Agricultural Society will give a
NEW CARRIAGE WHIP,
Silver Mounted—value \$6, to any member of
the Society who will procure the largest num-
ber of new Subscribers, the number must ex-
ceed 20, and pay the amount of their subscrip-
tions to the Treasurer of the Society on or be-
fore the 14th April, the day of the General
Meeting. The Whip may be seen at the Store
of Joseph Cawthra Esq., Treasurer, Newmarket.
Whitchurch, March 15, 1855.

Holland Landing Foundry.

THE subscribers having purchased the above
Foundry, are prepared to execute orders of every
description of
MACHINERY
With despatch, and as cheap as any establishment
in Canada; and from their practical knowledge of
Machinery in all its branches, they feel confident in
stating that all work manufactured under their su-
perintendence will in point of durability and finish
not be excelled by any establishment of the kind
in Canada. Also,
BLACKSMITHS' WORK
Of every description. They also beg to state that
they have been at considerable expense in getting
up some of the latest improved
STOVE PATTERNS.
And are prepared to supply the Trade on reasonable
terms. Also, a variety of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Consisting of Ploughs, one and two Horse Cultiva-
tors, Straw Cutters, Thrashing Machines, &c., &c.
Old Copper, Brass and Old Iron taken in exchange.
J. WALTON & Co.,
Holland Landing, March 8, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE!

THE North half of Lot No. 20, in the 2nd con-
cession of the Township of Tecumseth, con-
taining 100 acres—75 of which are cleared—
Will be sold by Public Auction,
ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH APRIL, 1855.
The soil is of the best quality, situated two miles
from the Village of Brownsville.
Terms—One Thousand Dollars will be required
down; the remainder may remain on interest for 5
years, if desired, by paying the interest yearly.
Sale at Wm. Duddy's Hotel, in Brownsville,
At 10 o'clock a. m., on the day aforesaid.
LEVI HUGHES,
Tecumseth, Feb. 23, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he
is now prepared to contract for Buildings. Hav-
ing had experience in Toronto in some of the best
shops, is able to do work in the Neatest Style—hav-
ing constantly on hand all sorts of Joiner's Work—
Doors, Sash, Window-blinds,
Mouldings of any size, Pan Lights, Trusses, &c., &c.
made to Order, and all work Warranted.
SHOP—Late Playter's Tavern, Yonge-street.
All orders pre-paid, punctually attended to.
JOHN RANKIN,
Builder.
Aurora, March 8, 1855.

North Richardson, CONVEYANCER, LAND AGENT, &c.

Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.
OFFICE—Old Stand, Prospect Street.
Newmarket, 1855.

Oxen and Pigs for Sale!

FOR Sale by private bargain, 2 Yoke of Oxen,
5 and 6 years old. Also, One Sow, in pig, and
about 14 store pigs.
Apply at the GLENNVILLE MILLS, King.
King, March 8, 1855.

Wanted Immediately!

A NEWMARKET FACTORY, in ex-
change for
Cloths, Satinets, Blankets, Flan-
nels and Knitting Yarn,
10,000 Lbs. Wool,
5000 SHEEPFIND,
300 Cords WOOD,
50 BARRELS SOAP!

CUSTOM CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.
Also, Manufacturing by the Yard, will be done
punctually, in a workman-like manner, and at the
usual LOW prices of this Establishment. Persons
having WOOD, to get manufactured or to exchange,
will find it their interest to call at the Newmarket
Factory.
S. TORRY, Proprietor,
W. A. CLARK, Agent,
Newmarket, Dec. 13, 1854.

REMOVAL!!

New Millinery Establishment.
THE MISSES MALLOY
(FROM ROCHESTER).
RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of
Newmarket and surrounding country, that they
have REMOVED their
Millinery Establishment
From the building next door to the North American,
to the Brick residence of Mr. Stewart, nearly op-
posite the Christian Chapel, Main Street Newmarket.
And having lately purchased a large and Fashion-
able Stock of Millinery Goods, are now prepared
to execute all Orders with which they may be fa-
vored, with Neatness and Dispatch.
Paris, London & New York Fashions
Received regularly, and Wearing Apparel made ac-
cording to fancy.
WANTED—Several Apprentices to the Millinery
Business.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

TO WAGON MAKERS.

ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Saved
for FIVE SHILLINGS.
JOSIAH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having joined a Copartnership,
under the name and style of Josiah James &
Co., on the 12th of June, 1854, for the purpose of
carrying on the
Planing, Sawing and Turning
Business. They are now ready to execute all or-
ders with which they may be favored, with neatness
and dispatch.
JOSIAH JAMES, JOHN DENNIS.
The Shop is situated on the first Side Lane below
Newmarket, near P. Pearson's Blacksmith Shop.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855.

60 CHOPPERS WANTED.

WANTED, on Lot No. 16, in the 2nd Concession
of Whitchurch, 50 CHOPPERS, to engage
in chopping Cord Wood; to whom good wages will
be paid in Cash.
SETH ASHTON.
Newmarket, Jan. 23, 1855.

600 bunches of Shingles FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, 600 Bunches of first-rate Shingles—
Cheap for cash. Apply to the
NEW ERA Office.
Newmarket, March 9, 1855.

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

PALMER'S AND WILLIAMS'S
IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER,
KETCHUM'S IMPROVED
Mowing Machine,
BENNETT, GOULD & CO'S IMPROVED
3 WHEELED CULTIVATOR,
AND GANSON'S IMPROVED
GRAIN DRILL,
CAPABLE of Sowing Fifteen Acres of Wheat
(on ground prepared) in a day. The advan-
tages to be derived from the above Machinery to the
Farmer, are too well known to require any com-
ment. Therefore, all that is wanting to save labor,
is to send your orders to the Subscriber, who is the
authorized Agent for Whitchurch, and either or
all of the above articles will be forwarded immedi-
ately.
J. W. COLLINS, Agent.
Newmarket, January 24th, 1855.

Saw Mill For Sale.

THE Subscriber begs to offer for sale, 13 Acres of
Land, being part of Lot No. 3, in the 8th Con-
cession of King, upon which there is erected a
SAW MILL, DWELLING HOUSE,
And Stable. The Mill is new and well situated on
the Humber River. For particulars apply on the
premises, or to the subscriber at Aurora.
O. L. BOYNTON.
King, February 19, 1855.

The Prairie Blossom

A New Brand of
Honey Dew Plug Tobacco,
Manufactured from the best Virginia Leaf.
Price 1s 3d per lb.
Sold only in Toronto, by
THOS. BROWN & CO.,
Grocers, &c.,
47, Yonge Street, 3 doors North of King-st.

WANTED.

600,000 FEET OF LUMBER.
THE Subscriber will pay CASH on the delivery
of the above quantity of Lumber, at either the
Landing, Newmarket or Aurora Stations, on the
Northern Railroad.
WM. SOUTHWARD.
Newmarket, Feb. 26, 1855.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner Busi-
ness. Also, 2 Journeyman Carpenters. Ap-
ply to the subscriber, Water-street.
WM. ADAM.
Newmarket, March 8, 1855.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, on
March 1st, 1855.
Bosley John
Clubb John
Curtis Frederick
Ehlers Robert
Gordon John 2
Gordon Thos.
Gray Wm.
Grace Thos.
Graham Nelson
Gold Joseph
Hill John
Hitchcock Alexander
John Thomas
King Joseph H.

Kelsey James
Langley Joseph
McMahon Edward
McMillan Patrick
McMillan Peter
Petch John 2
Petch Jonathan 3
Ritchie John 1
Robinson Robert
Steward Robt C
Stewart Henry
Steele James
Stewart George
Sharritt Miss Fedelia
C. DOAN, Postmaster.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office,
March 1st, 1855.
Bowman Amos
Bowman B.
Cregdon Cornelius
French John
Glover Mrs. Mary
Grandy Wm.
Garbutt Miss B.

Grace Thomas
Hitchcock Joseph
McClelland John
Quinlan Roy James
Scrimshaw George
Spent Robert
Scott Ann
Tindale William.
Wm. ROY, Postmaster.

Book Binding

IN all the various branches executed with neatness
and dispatch, at the NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 20, 1854.

Wanted Immediately!

A NEWMARKET FACTORY, in ex-
change for
Cloths, Satinets, Blankets, Flan-
nels and Knitting Yarn,
10,000 Lbs. Wool,
5000 SHEEPFIND,
300 Cords WOOD,
50 BARRELS SOAP!

CUSTOM CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.
Also, Manufacturing by the Yard, will be done
punctually, in a workman-like manner, and at the
usual LOW prices of this Establishment. Persons
having WOOD, to get manufactured or to exchange,
will find it their interest to call at the Newmarket
Factory.
S. TORRY, Proprietor,
W. A. CLARK, Agent,
Newmarket, Dec. 13, 1854.

REMOVAL!!

New Millinery Establishment.
THE MISSES MALLOY
(FROM ROCHESTER).
RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of
Newmarket and surrounding country, that they
have REMOVED their
Millinery Establishment
From the building next door to the North American,
to the Brick residence of Mr. Stewart, nearly op-
posite the Christian Chapel, Main Street Newmarket.
And having lately purchased a large and Fashion-
able Stock of Millinery Goods, are now prepared
to execute all Orders with which they may be fa-
vored, with Neatness and Dispatch.
Paris, London & New York Fashions
Received regularly, and Wearing Apparel made ac-
cording to fancy.
WANTED—Several Apprentices to the Millinery
Business.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

TO WAGON MAKERS.

ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Saved
for FIVE SHILLINGS.
JOSIAH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having joined a Copartnership,
under the name and style of Josiah James &
Co., on the 12th of June, 1854, for the purpose of
carrying on the
Planing, Sawing and Turning
Business. They are now ready to execute all or-
ders with which they may be favored, with neatness
and dispatch.
JOSIAH JAMES, JOHN DENNIS.
The Shop is situated on the first Side Lane below
Newmarket, near P. Pearson's Blacksmith Shop.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855.

60 CHOPPERS WANTED.

WANTED, on Lot No. 16, in the 2nd Concession
of Whitchurch, 50 CHOPPERS, to engage
in chopping Cord Wood; to whom good wages will
be paid in Cash.
SETH ASHTON.
Newmarket, Jan. 23, 1855.

600 bunches of Shingles FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, 600 Bunches of first-rate Shingles—
Cheap for cash. Apply to the
NEW ERA Office.
Newmarket, March 9, 1855.

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

PALMER'S AND WILLIAMS'S
IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER,
KETCHUM'S IMPROVED
Mowing Machine,
BENNETT, GOULD & CO'S IMPROVED
3 WHEELED CULTIVATOR,
AND GANSON'S IMPROVED
GRAIN DRILL,
CAPABLE of Sowing Fifteen Acres of Wheat
(on ground prepared) in a day. The advan-
tages to be derived from the above Machinery to the
Farmer, are too well known to require any com-
ment. Therefore, all that is wanting to save labor,
is to send your orders to the Subscriber, who is the
authorized Agent for Whitchurch, and either or
all of the above articles will be forwarded immedi-
ately.
J. W. COLLINS, Agent.
Newmarket, January 24th, 1855.

Saw Mill For Sale.

THE Subscriber begs to offer for sale, 13 Acres of
Land, being part of Lot No. 3, in the 8th Con-
cession of King, upon which there is erected a
SAW MILL, DWELLING HOUSE,
And Stable. The Mill is new and well situated on
the Humber River. For particulars apply on the
premises, or to the subscriber at Aurora.
O. L. BOYNTON.
King, February 19, 1855.

The Prairie Blossom

A New Brand of
Honey Dew Plug Tobacco,
Manufactured from the best Virginia Leaf.
Price 1s 3d per lb.
Sold only in Toronto, by
THOS. BROWN & CO.,
Grocers, &c.,
47, Yonge Street, 3 doors North of King-st.

WANTED.

600,000 FEET OF LUMBER.
THE Subscriber will pay CASH on the delivery
of the above quantity of Lumber, at either the
Landing, Newmarket or Aurora Stations, on the
Northern Railroad.
WM. SOUTHWARD.
Newmarket, Feb. 26, 1855.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner Busi-
ness. Also, 2 Journeyman Carpenters. Ap-
ply to the subscriber, Water-street.
WM. ADAM.
Newmarket, March 8, 1855.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, on
March 1st, 1855.
Bosley John
Clubb John
Curtis Frederick
Ehlers Robert
Gordon John 2
Gordon Thos.
Gray Wm.
Grace Thos.
Graham Nelson
Gold Joseph
Hill John
Hitchcock Alexander
John Thomas
King Joseph H.

Kelsey James
Langley Joseph
McMahon Edward
McMillan Patrick
McMillan Peter
Petch John 2
Petch Jonathan 3
Ritchie John 1
Robinson Robert
Steward Robt C
Stewart Henry
Steele James
Stewart George
Sharritt Miss Fedelia
C. DOAN, Postmaster.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office,
March 1st, 1855.
Bowman Amos
Bowman B.
Cregdon Cornelius
French John
Glover Mrs. Mary
Grandy Wm.
Garbutt Miss B.

Grace Thomas
Hitchcock Joseph
McClelland John
Quinlan Roy James
Scrimshaw George
Spent Robert
Scott Ann
Tindale William.
Wm. ROY, Postmaster.

Book Binding

IN all the various branches executed with neatness
and dispatch, at the NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 20, 1854.

New Store

BY IMPROVING AN OLD ONE!!
Millinery, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
1854, FOR THE FALL 1854.

THE TORONTO HOUSE
J. CHARLESWORTH

Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, grateful for past fa-
vor, would respectfully intimate to his custom-
ers and the public generally that he has completed
an extensive addition to his Store, by which he has
now one of the best shops in the City. His Stock
this Fall will be very large, supplied with all that
is new and likely to meet the tastes of his customers.
J. C. flatters himself from the success he has had
since his commencement in business, that he is now
fully competent to judge what the requirements of
the public are, and he pledges himself that he will
attend to their wants with his pleasure and care
to supply.
He is now receiving his Fall Stock of FANCY
AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part
of a great variety of Dress Goods, Ribbons, Hosiery,
Gloves, Lace Goods, Silks, Satins, Flowers, Flan-
nels, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Prints
Gingham, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Mohair Cloths,
Ladies' Cloths, Carpets, Counterpanes, Quilts, Win-
dow Holland, &c., &c., together with a general assort-
ment of Seasonable Goods.
J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual
inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept
for want of room.
BUSINESS MOTIONS.—A nimble sixpence is better
than a slow shilling. "A bird in the hand is better
than two in the bush." Honesty is the best policy.
—consequently NO SECOND PRICE.
A fair and impartial examination of his Stock—
the quantities and his prices—will be respectfully solicited.
J. CHARLESWORTH,
The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854.

Blank Account Books.

A FEW Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers
Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single
entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the
NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, November 29th, 1854.

DRY GOODS

THE subscriber has just to hand a large and
varied stock of Fall Dry Goods, consisting in
part of all
WOOL AND GALE PLAIDS,
French, Morocco, Colours, Plannels, Blackets,
Furs, &c., &c. In the
Grocery Department
Will be found as usual a choice lot of Tea, Coffee,
Spices, Sago, &c., which for quality and cheapness
cannot be surpassed by any house in Toronto.
JOHN ROWLAND,
North-east corner of Yonge and Queen Sts.,
Toronto.

Fall Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has just to hand a large and
varied stock of Fall Dry Goods, consisting in
part of all
WOOL AND GALE PLAIDS,
French, Morocco, Colours, Plannels, Blackets,
Furs, &c., &c. In the
Grocery Department
Will be found as usual a choice lot of Tea, Coffee,
Spices, Sago, &c., which for quality and cheapness
cannot be surpassed by any house in Toronto.
JOHN ROWLAND,
North-east corner of Yonge and Queen Sts.,
Toronto.

THE GREAT TURKISH

REMEDY FOR BALDNESS,
And for Invigorating and Beautifying the Hair.
The only certain Remedy for Bald-
ness, and for preventing and stop-
ping the falling out of the hair
As a Toilet, Article, for Beautifying and keeping
the Hair Soft, Glossy, and in a healthy Condi-
tion, it is unequalled. Its positive qualities are as
follows:
1st. It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens
the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circula-
tion, and prevents the hair changing colour or getting
gray.
2nd. It causes the hair to curl beautifully when
done up in it over night.
This Balm is made from the original recipe pro-
duced from the original Turkish Hakim (physician)
of Constantinople, where it is universally used—
The Turks have always been celebrated for their
wonderful skill in compounding the richest perfumes
and all other toilet articles. In Turkey the aromatic
herbs, &c., of which this balm is composed, are al-
most universally known and used for the hair—
Hence a case of baldness or thin hair is entire-
ly unknown in that country. We want but one trial
to be made of it; that will do more to convince you
of its virtue than all the advertisements that can be
published, and that all may be able to test its virtues,
it is put up in Large Bottles at the low price of 50
cents per Bottle.
Remember the Genuine has the signature of Com-
stock & Brother on the splendid wrapper.
To Owners of and Dealers in
Horses.
CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.
For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Horn-bound
Horses, and Contracted and Feverish Feet, Wounds,
Bruises in the Flank, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels,
Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c. on horses.
Carlton's Ring-bone Cure.
For the cure of Ring-bone, Blood Spavin, Bins
Spavin, Windgalls, and splint—a certain remedy.
Carlton's Condition Powders for
Horses and Cattle.
The changes of weather and season, with change
of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the
blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these
changes they require an assistant to nature to throw
off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may
have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to,
will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms,
Routs, &c. All of which will be prevented by giv-
ing one of these powders, and will at any time cure
when any symptoms of disease appear, if used in
time. They purify the blood, remove all inflamma-
tion and fever, loosen the skin, clean the water,
and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do
more work with the same feed. The action of these
powders is directed upon all the secretory glands, and
therefore they have the same effect upon the Horse,
as the Oat, the As, and all Herbivorous animals—all
diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the
blood, are speedily cured by them. CAUTION.
—Remember, and ask for CARLTON'S CONDITION
POWDERS, and take no others.

Carlton's Nerve and Bone Liniment

for Horses.
And for the cure of all diseases of men or beast that
require external application, and for contracted cords
and muscles, strengthens weak limbs, and is also used
for sprains, bruises

